l: Krasheninnikov N-5 (1736-40) 1764 Kamchadal

Having deſcribed all the coaſt and principal rivers on the continent, we ſhall now proceed to deſcribe the principal roads through this country.

CHAP. II.

Of the ROADS *in* KAMTSCHATKA.

FROM the *Bolſcheretskoi* to the upper *Kamtſchatkoi* fort are three principal roads: the firſt, along the *Penſchinſky* ſea; the ſecond, by the Eaſtern Sea; and the third, by the *Biſtroy*.

By the firſt they go up the river *Oblukomina* to the ridge *Oblukominſkoy*, and over the ridge to the river *Keerganick*, along which almoſt to the river *Kamtſchatka*, and from thence up the river to the upper *Kamtſchatkoi* fort.

By the ſecond they go from the *Bolſcheretskoi* up the Great River to the *Nachikin* fort, and croſs a ſmall ridge to the river *Awatſcha*, to the haven of *Petropaulauſkay*, or of *Peter* and *Paul*; and from thence along the coaſt of the Eaſtern Sea north to the river *Shupanova*, and up that river to its head; from whence over the ridge to the river *Poweecha*, and down the mouth of that river, which is over-againſt the upper fort.

The third road lies from the *Bolſcheretskoi* up the Great River to the *Opachin* fort; from thence through plains to the Rapid River, up to its head; and thence, down the river *Kamtſchatka*, to the upper *Kamtſchatkoi* fort.

They travel the two firſt roads chiefly in winter; the third, on foot in ſummer. The firſt and the laſt roads are meaſured, but the ſecond is only meaſured half way; and the particular diſtances are here adjoined.

Firſt

l: Krasheninnikov N-5 (1736-40) 1764 Kamchadal

First road from the *Bolſcheretskoi* fort, by the *Penſchinſky* ſea. 491

	verſts	fathoms
From the *Bolſcheretskoi* office to the *Zaeemka*, or the eſtate of Mr. *Trapeznicoff*, — —	2	100
From thence to the river *Utka*, —	21	200
From thence to the *Kiechchiek*, to the *Akabeeſhevo*, — —	42	250
From thence to the *Nemtick* —	25	0
From thence to the *Kole* — —	22	0
From thence to the *Vorovſkaya* —	51	0
From thence to the *Brewmka* — —	24	0
From thence to the *Kompucovoy* —	13	0
From thence to the *Krootoborova* —	36	0
From thence to the *Oblukomina*, to the ſettlement of *Tarein*, — — —	24	0
From thence to the *Oblukominſkoy* ridge	110	0
From thence to the upper *Kamtſchatkoi* fort	65	0
	486	50

Second road from the *Bolſcheretskoi* fort, by the Eaſtern Sea.

From the *Bolſcheretskoi* fort to the ſmall fort *Opachin* — — —	44	0
From thence to *Nachikin* — —	74	0
From thence to the *Awatſcha* and the *Paratunka* — — —	68	0
From the *Paratunka* to the *Petropaulauſkaya* haven — — — —	16.	0
From thence to the rivulet *Calahturka* —	6	0
From thence to the fort *Nalacheva* —	34	0
In all from *Bolſcheretskoi* to the ſmall fort *Nalacheva* — — —	242	0

From

1: Krasheninnikov N-5 (1736-40) 1764 Kamchadal

491 From the river *Nalachevа* they in ſix days arrive at the upper fort.

Third road from the *Bolſcheretskoi* fort, by the Rapid River.

	verſts	fathoms
From the *Bolſcheretskoi* fort, up along the Great River, to the *Opachin* ſmall fort ——	44	0
From thence to the upper ford ——	33	0
From thence to the ſettlement of *Abanichevo*	22	0
From thence to the ſettlement of *Ganaline*	33	0
From thence to the head of the *Kamtſchatka*	41	0
From thence to the upper *Kamtſchatkoi* fort	69	0
In all from the *Bolſcheretskoi* to the upper *Kamtſchatkoi* fort —— ——	242	0

485 In all the places expreſſed in the tables the travellers take up lodgings at night, except where the diſtance is only five or ſix verſts. Notwithſtanding the great diſtance between the *Obluko-minſkoy* and the upper *Kamtſchatkoi* fort, in good weather they travel it in three days, lying two nights in deſert places.

487 491 There are other roads from the *Bolſcheretskoi* to the upper fort, both from the *Penſchinſka* ſea and from the Eaſtern; for every river there that falls into either of thoſe ſeas has a paſſage to *Kamtſchatka:* but, as nobody except the *Kamtſchadales*, and ſometimes the Coſſacks, in great neceſſity, travel them, it was not thought material to deſcribe them; nor can one well aſcertain the diſtances by their journeys.

They go from the *Bolſcheretskoi* to the lower *Kamtſchatkoi* fort, either through the upper *Kamtſchatkoi* fort, or by the coaſt of the Eaſtern Sea. From the upper *Kamtſchatkoi* fort the way is along the river *Kamtſchatka*, except where the river makes great windings.

windings. The diſtance from the upper to the lower *Kamtſchatkoi* fort is laid down in the following table. 491

	verſts	fathoms
From the upper *Kamtſchatkoi* fort to the river *Keergena*	24	0
From thence to the ſmall fort *Maſhurin*	32	0
From thence to the ſmall fort *Nachikin*	87	0
From thence to *Golka*	33	0
From thence to the ſmall fort *Talecheva*	26	0
From thence to the *Uſhky*	16	0
From thence to the *Krewky*	25	0
From thence to the *Kreſtee*	25	0
From thence to the *Gorboon*	26	250
From thence to the *Harchin*	11	0
From thence to the *Camenoy* ſmall fort	27	0
From thence to the *Cavanackey*	16	0
From thence to the *Kamack*	6	0
From thence to the *Hapick*	8	250
From thence to the *Schockey*	9	0
From thence to the *Obooboffs* ſettlement	17	250
From thence to the lower *Kamtſchatkoi* fort, to the church of St. *Nicholas*,	7	250
In all from the upper to the lower fort	397	0
And from the *Bolſcheretskoi*	833	50
	1230	50

The other road from the *Bolſcheretskoi* to the lower *Kamtſchatkoi* fort being meaſured only to the *Nalacheva* fort, it cannot exactly be known which is the neareſt way; but one may imagine that there is not much difference between them. 485 491

The

1: Krasheninnikov N-5 (1736-40) 1764 Kamchadal

485 The chief places on that road where they uſually lodge at night are the ſmall forts of *Opachin*, *Nachiekiok*, and the *Tarein*; the haven of *Peter* and *Paul*, which was formerly called the ſmall fort *Auſtin*; the *Oſtrovenaya* river, *Supanova*, and the *Chazma*; upon all which rivers there are *Kamtſchatkoi* habitations.

487 From the *Chazma* to the river *Kamtſchatka* the road lies over
491 deſolate mountains; and they come upon the river juſt by the village *Obooboffs*, ſeven verſts and a half above the lower *Kamtſchatkoi* fort, lodging but one night in a deſert place.

From the lower *Kamtſchatkoi* fort to the northern parts two roads are made, the one is by the *Elouki*, to its head; and from thence over a ridge to the head of the river *Tegbil*, along which they go quite to the ſea; and from thence, not far off from the ſea, to the rivers *Leſnaya* and *Podkargirnaya*.

In a moderate way of travelling, when there is no hindrance from bad weather, they go from the lower *Kamtſchatkoi* fort to the lower *Tegbilſkoy* ſmall fort, called *Shipin*, in 10 days.

By the ſecond road they may travel in the ſame manner to the river *Karaga* in ten days, whoſe head is near the river *Leſnaya*.

From the upper *Kamtſchatkoi* fort to the *Tegbil* the common road is by the river *Elouki*: firſt, over the ridge to *Oblukominſkoy* fort, and from thence north by the *Penſchinsky* ſea; and another road is by the river *Kreſtovaya* to the *Harbooſova*.

By the firſt road they may reach *Tegbil* in 10 days; but they very often lodge the tenth night on the road, not ſo much on account of the diſtance as the badneſs of the roads, and the very mountainous places over the *Utkolotskoy* cape. The ſecond road requires 11 or 12 days.

The paſſage along the *Elouki* to the *Tegbil* is the longeſt of all, for that requires above 14 days' journey.

From the *Bolſcheretskoi* fort ſouthward to the *Kurilskaya Lopatka* the uſual paſſage is nine days. The diſtance from the

Bolſcheretskoi

1: Krasheninnikov N-5 (1736-40) 1764 Kamchadal

491 *Bolſcheretskoi* fort to the *Kurilskaya Lopatka* is 210 verſts 300
487 fathoms, which ſpace may be eaſily travelled, even in four days; but the Coſſacks of thoſe places have a cuſtom of ſtopping at any ſmall fort, under pretence of ſome buſineſs there, though their moſt probable motive is to refreſh their dogs. At a middling rate I have travelled in three days from the *Kamtſchatkoi* to the *Bolſcheretskoi*, which is near 150 verſts.

	verſts	fathoms
From the *Bolſcheretskoi* fort to the mouth of the Great River — — —	33	0
From the mouth, along the ſea-ſhore, to the river *Opala* —— ——	85	0
From thence to the *Koſhubochiek* —	18	0
From thence to the *Yavina* ——	15	0
From thence to the river *Ozernaya* —	15	0
From thence to the *Kambalina* —	36	300
From thence to the *Lopatka* —	27	0
In all from the *Bolſcheretskoi* to the *Kurilskaya Lopatka* —— ——	210	300

CHAP. III.

Of the KURILSKI ISLANDS.

109 UNDER the name of *Kurilski* iſlands are underſtood all
131 thoſe iſlands which extend from the *Kurilskaya Lopatka*, or the ſouthern end of *Kamtſchatka*, in a row ſouth-weſt quite to *Japan*. They derive their names from the inhabitants of thoſe iſlands which lie neareſt to *Kamtſchatka*, who are called by

ſide with their feet hanging down; and it would be looked upon as a diſgrace for any one to ſit in the ſledge, or to make uſe of any perſon to drive them, no body doing this but the women.

A ſet of four good dogs will coſt in *Kamtſchatka* 15 rubles, and with their harneſs complete come to near 20.

From the make of their ſledges may be ſeen how difficult it is to travel upon them; for a man is obliged to keep the exacteſt balance, otherwiſe he is liable, from the height and narrowneſs of them, to be overturned. In a rugged road this would be very dangerous, as the dogs never ſtop 'till they come to ſome houſe, or are entangled by ſomething upon the road; for they have this fault, that in going down ſteep hills they run with all their force, and are ſcarcely to be kept in: for which reaſon, in deſcending any great declivity they unyoke all the dogs except one, and lead them ſoftly down the hill. They likewiſe walk up hills; for it is as much as the dogs can do to drag up the ſledge empty. The narta will carry, beſides the proviſions for the dogs and the driver, about five poods. With this load, upon a tolerable road, they can travel about 30 verſts a day; and without any load, in the ſpring when the ſnow is hardened, and upon fliders made of bone, they can travel 150 verſts. After a deep ſnow there is no travelling with dogs 'till a road be made, which is effected by a man going before upon ſnow-ſhoes, whom they call *brodovſhika*.

The ſnow-ſhoes are made of two thin boards, ſeparated in the middle, and bound together at the ends; the fore part is bent a little upwards. They are bound together with thongs, and a place made to ſlip in the foot, which they likewiſe tie with thongs. The brodovſhika having one of theſe ſhoes upon each foot leaves the dogs and ſledge, and going on, clears the road for ſome way; then returning leads forwards the dogs and ſledge ſo far as the road is made; a method which he muſt continue 'till

1: Krasheninnikov N-5 (1736-40) 1764 Kamchadal

484 491 till he comes to ſome dwelling-houſe. This is very laborious, but it happens ſo often, that no guide ever ſets out without his ſnow-ſhoes.

484 The greateſt danger is when a ſtorm of driven ſnow ſurpriſes them; then they are obliged with all haſte to ſeek the ſhelter of ſome wood, where they ſtay as long as the tempeſt laſts, which ſometimes is a whole week. If a ſtorm at any time ſurpriſes a large company of travellers, they dig a place for themſelves under the ſnow, and cover the entry with wood or bramble. The *Kamtſchadales* ſeldom make theſe temporary huts, but hide themſelves commonly in caves or holes of the earth, wrapping themſelves in their furrs; and when thus covered, they move or turn themſelves with the greateſt caution, leaſt they ſhould throw off the ſnow, for under that they lie as warm as in their common huts: they muſt only have the convenience of a breathing place; but if their cloaths are tight or hard girt about them, the cold is unſufferable.

If the ſtorms ſurpriſe them in an open country where there is no wood, they endeavour to find ſome hollow place, in which they ſhelter themſelves, but muſt be careful to prevent being ſmothered with the ſnow. The eaſt and ſouth-eaſt winds are generally attended with a moiſt ſnow, which wets the travellers; and being followed with the north wind and ſevere colds, ſeveral are then frozen to death.

Another danger attending the traveller is, that in the ſevereſt froſt ſeveral rivers are not quite frozen over; and as the roads for the moſt part lie cloſe upon the rivers, the banks being very ſteep, few years paſs in which many people are not drowned. A diſagreeable circumſtance alſo to thoſe who travel in theſe parts is their ſometimes being obliged to paſs through copſes, where they run the riſk of having their eyes ſcratched out, or their limbs broken; for the dogs always run moſt violently in the

22: Guillemard T-2 (1882) 1886 Kamchadal

231 go along, an annoying habit of which it was impossible to break them. Their ordinary load is from six to seven pood.[1]

133 361 491 It was not long before the presence of some large poplars ahead, combined with certain whiffs of decaying fish, to which no description can do justice, warned us that we were in the neighbourhood of a river; and the howls of sledge-dogs presently greeted us as we arrived at the settlement of Gunal. We found some of the inhabitants engaged in making a bridge,—really a very creditable affair, as the river here is about twenty-five yards broad, with a channel some six feet or more in depth. Above the village this stream—the Bolchaia-reka, or Great Bolcheresk River—splits into two or three branches, which reunite a quarter of a mile lower, after having received two rapid, but shallow little affluents from the west.

144 161 177 361 771 793 Gunal is a most picturesquely-situated little hamlet of about twenty huts, and has a population of ninety-four souls, who are all, without exception, the descendants of Russians who established themselves here with Kamschatdale wives in the last century. The latter people are now rare as a pure race, excepting upon the western side of the peninsula. The Gunalians are all Christians, and have built themselves a church,—a small log-cabin surmounted with a cross. Within the same enclosure, but separate, just as in Northern Sweden, is a little belfry with a single bell, time-worn and defaced. Owing to its inaccessibility, we were unable to read the inscription with which it was adorned. The church is parsonless. There are but three popes for the whole of the vast district lying between Petropaulovsky and the mouth of the Kamschatka River. Here the nearest is at Melcova, a hundred versts or more away; and once in every four months he comes in, marries and buries such of his parishioners as need it, holds service, and departs. He has not much to do, for the people are both apathetic and long-lived. In the little churchyard hard by there were scarcely twenty graves. They were marked by Russian crosses with a little

[1] A pood is equal to 36 lbs. English.